BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1811. [NUMBER 982.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Prize Money.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the amount recovered, on the sale of the French Slave Brig La Expedition and Cargo (at Goa to which place she was sent by the Captors after condemnation) captured off the Isle of France on the 15th June 1806, by His Majesty's ship Pitt, (now Salsette) Captain Walter Bathurst, having been this day brought into the Registry of His Majesty's Vice Admiralty Court at Bombay, a distribution of the Net Proceeds, to the said capturing ship, (His Majesty's ship Drake Captain P. B. Pellew sharing by agreement and His Majesty's ship Cornwallis (now Ackbar,) sharing by agreement separately with the Salsette) will commence at Mr. LECKIE's Office in Apollo Street, on Friday the 5th of July next, where the Lists will continue open to answer recalls on Tuesday and Friday of every week, during the stipulated period of four months, after which the unclaimed shares will be paid over on the spot, to the Deputies to the Supervisors, of the Chest and Treasure of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.

JOHN LECKIE.
For the late Firm of
LECKIE & MALCOLM,
Agents.

Bombay 28th June 1811.

A CARD.

MESSRS. BRUCE, FAWCETT & CO. have the honor to announce the admission of MR. ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON as a Partner in their Firm.

Bombay, 28th *June* 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the two PREMISES in Forbes's Street and Bakehouse Lane belonging to NASSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE and advertised for sale last Wednesday will be Put up to Sale on Monday next, the first of July, precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon.

W. T. MONEY,
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
HORMASJEE BOMANJEE,
Trustees for the Affairs.

Bombay, 28th June, 1811.

ખબર • ઈશ્તીહાર • આપીએ છીએ કે • નશરવાંજી • માણેકજીના • બેએ • ગા ર • ફારબશ • જશતારીતુમો • તથા • પદર • ખાનાની • વેચવાને • વેચવાની • ખબર • આપી છતી • તે • એ • બંધે • જગો • આવતા • શીમ બારને • દીને • તારીખ ૧ જુલાઇ એ • ફકા ફ ૪ તા • પાછળા • પોરે • વેચાશે *

તા • ૨૮ મી • જુન ૧૮૧૧

W. T. MONEY,
PESTONJEE BOMANJEE,
HORMASJEE BOMANJEE.
Trustees for the affairs.

Bombay, 28th June 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 30th Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,
IN MEADOW'S STREET,
At 12 o' Clock Precisely,

A Handsome Bengal Built Chariot little used with a pair of excellent Young Horses well broken in and a Set of new Europe Harness.

Bombay, 29*th June* 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AT
Messrs. J. Mitchell & Co.'s

AN elegant Flageolet Organ with Drum, Tabor and Triangle, 3 Barrels. Also, a Solid Piano Forte with Brass lines and 3 drawers both from Clementi and Co. Likewise a Brace of beautiful Grey hounds and Six Pups; the whole to be sold together or individually.

Bombay, 29*th June* 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANTONIO DE SILVA late of Mahim Native Portuguese Inhabitant deceased, being committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Reverend Padre JOAO DE SOUZA E SILVA the Sole Executor in the said Will named; All Persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 27*th June* 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Person or Persons having any claims or demands against the Ship Fattay Ally, now the Perseverance, do present the same to us for payment within one month from this date, as we are about paying over the balance of the purchase money to the Executors of the late SHAIK HUSSON ABDULLA, from whom she was bought and in default such claims and demands will not be considered as affecting the said Ship.

DE SOUZA & CO.

જાહેર • ખબર • ઈશ્તીહારી • આપીએ છે • જેઓ ફોડે • આંગનાર • અને • દાવેદાર • વાંકાણ વ • નામે • પ્રતે અલીનાં • કોએતે • બોકા • શાબેત • કદમ • થજને • કવડાં • ક મોને • ફકે • નહીતો • કમો • આએ • તારીખ થી તે • એક • મહીનાં • મુદ્દી • બાકી • નાણાં • વાંકાણ • ખરીદનાં • તે • મરનાર • શેખ • કોશીન • અબદુલાના • વકીલને • આપશુ • કીધો વકીલ • ફકે • જેકેનેથી • વાંકાણ • લેવાકુ • ને • કવે • ફાંક • દીએન • એ • વાંકાણને • ખાટો • નહી *

દીશોજાની • ફંપણી

ADVERTISEMENT.

MAJOR WERGE, of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Assistant Surgeon WHITE of the said Corps (agreeable to the Articles of War) Notice is hereby given, to all persons having any demands against his Estate to send their accounts to him at the Head Quarters of the Regiment on or before the 1st of September next, as no claims will be received after that period.

Surat, 4th June 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST a Black Grey-hound Bitch from Girgaum on Sunday morning,—answers to the name of FLY, whoever will bring her to Mr. WATLING'S at his house in Girgaum or at his Godowns opposite to the house lately occupied by General Malcolm will receive a handsome reward.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th JUNE 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Construction, and supply of Coffins for the European Soldiery be committed to the Agent for Supplies, instead of Acting Superintending Engineer, as notified in the General Order of the 20th ultimo.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, the following alterations to take place in the Commissions of Officers, in the 1st and 9th Regiments, in consequence of Lieutenants Eckford and Robertson having been struck off the List of the army from the 14th March 1809.

First Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. Benjamin Gerrans to be Lieutenant, vice Robertson struck off,—Date of Rank, 15th March 1809.

Ninth Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. James Donaldson to be Lieutenant, vice Eckford struck off,—15th March 1809.

Lieut. Robert Hurle to be Lieutenant, vice Sykes promoted,—18th June 1809.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having defined the Order of Rank of the Cadets of Artillery, and Engineers of the last season, except that of Lieut. Edwin Windowe, whose order of rank is specified, and taken from the East India Register, the Governor in Council directs their Commissions, as Lieut. Fire Workers and Lieutenants be dated as follows.

Lieut. Edwin Windowe, Lieut. Fire Worker,—2d July 1810. Lieut. 3d July 1810,

Lieut. David Hogarth, do. do —2d July 1810. do. 3d July 1810.

Lieut. Alexander Manson, do. do.—2d July 1810. do. 3d July 1810.

Lieut Thomas Stevenson, do. do.—16th Sept. 1810. do. 17th Sept. 1810.

Lieut. Peter Breton, do. do.—16th Sept. 1810. do. 17th Sept. 1810.

Lieut. Wm. Walter Quarterly, do. do.—16th Sept. 1810. do. 17th Sept. 1810.

Lieut. Kidman Lister, do. do.—16th Sept. 1810. do. 17th Sept. 1810.

Mr. James Barton having arrived by the present ships, and standing next on the List of Cadets of Artillery to Mr. William Kidman Lister, the Governor in Council directs, that he be promoted as a Lieut. Fire Worker, and Lieut as follows.

Lieut. James Barton, Lieut. Fire Worker,—8th June 1811. Lieut. 9th June 1811.

The further following Cadets of Artillery having arrived at this Presidency excepting Mr. Willock, and their Order of rank defined by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the Governor in Council directs that they be promoted to Lieut. Fire Workers.

CADETS, Frederick Schuler, Edward Willock, William Hutchinson, Robert Foster, Thomas Groundwater, William Miller,—To be Lieut. Fire Workers, date of rank 8th June 1811.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleased to augment the Establishment of Majors in the Corps of Engineers by their Commands of the 4th January 1811, the Governor in Council directs that the following Promotions take place in that Corps.

Engineers,

Brevet Major and Captain John Johnson to be Major, Captain Lieut. John T. Rebenack to be Capt. Lieutenant, S. R. Drummond to be Captain Lieutenant and Ensign Ferdinand Price to be Lieutenant on the augmentation,—date of rank 1st January 1810.

Ensign Samuel Richards to be Ensign,—2d July 1810.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having been pleased to nominate two Cadets to the Engineer Corps, the Governor in Council directs that they be promoted to Ensigns accordingly as the Hon'ble Court have permitted them to remain in England until the sailing of next ships, but without prejudice to their rank.

Engineers.

Cadets George Jarvis and John Jop to be Ensigns,—date of rank 8th June 1811.

It appearing from the East India Register, that Major William Green, of the Regiment of European Infantry, died in the month of September 1809; the Governor in Council directs, that the Casualty have effect from the 20th of that month, and that the following Promotions take place in the European Regiment.

European Regiment Captain Daniel Mitchell to be Major, Captain James Allan to be Captain of a Company, Captain Lieutenant Thomas W. Stokoe to be Captain Lieutenant, and Lieutenant G. V. Taylor to be Lieutenant in succession to Green deceased,—date of rank 21st September 1809.

Captain Lieutenant Thomas W. Stokoe, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant W. Sandwith to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign James Little to be Lieutenant in succession to C. Brown deceased,—18th March 1810.

The following promotion is to take place, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant William Pratt of the European Regiment, which happened on the voyage to Europe on the 10th April 1810.

Ensign Andrew Robinson to be Lieutenant vice Pratt deceased,—date of rank 11th April 1810.

It appearing likewise from the East India Register, that Surgeon Helenus Scott late Senior member of the Medical Board at the Presidency retired from the service, on the 30th March 1810, his name is to be struck off from that date.

The appointment of Mr. J. Taylor as an Assistant Surgeon having been confirmed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Commands of the 17th January 1810, Mr. Taylor's Commission as an Assistant Surgeon is to bear date the 20th March 1809.

The appointment of Mr. Edward Martin, as an Assistant Surgeon having also been confirmed by the Honorable Court of Directors in the Commands of the 29th June 1810, his Commission as an Assistant Surgeon is to be dated the 4th Nov. 1809.

The order of rank of the Assistant Surgeons for the season 1809, having been settled by the Honorable the Court of Directors, their Commissions are ordered to be dated as follows.

Assistant Surgeons,

Charles Dawe, — Patrick Martin, — Ebenezer Young,—date of rank 20th May 1810.

George Wilson, 2d ditto ditto 2d July 1810.

Richard Sharp, — Thomas Pym Weeks, — ditto ditto 14th July 1810.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry having produced certificates of their appointment to this Presidency, are admitted on the establishment accordingly, and ordered to ranks with each other in the following manner until their order of rank be settled by the Court of Directors.

CADETS	Date of Certificate.
Bentham Sandwith,	20th Dec. 1810.
Anthony Morse,	29th Ditto, Do.
James McCallum,	2d Jan. 1811.
William Clarke,	3d Ditto Do.
William Williams,	7th Ditto Do.
Duncan William Shaw,	16th Ditto Do.
Charles Ferrington,	23d Ditto Do.
Thomas Milne,	Illegible.

Mr. John Stephenson, having produced a counter part of his Indenture as an Assistant Surgeon to this Presidency, is also admitted on the Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having adverted to the inconvenience to which Officers of the army are subject, in being required to give security previously to their being permitted to proceed to England on furlough and in particular to the urgent expediency of accounts with Officers being promptly adjusted, is pleased to introduce at this Presidency the following Regulations as in force at Bengal dated the 11th of October 1785, the 12th of February 1807 and the 26th of August 1808.

Extract from the Bengal Printed Code of Regulations.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulations of Government of the 11th of October 1785, be republished in General Orders.

The Paymaster General is to furnish annually an Account Current to each person who may have received advances of cash upon the balancing of the Military Books of the year.

"The Paymaster General is after "the close of every year's Books to "furnish Accounts Current to any "person who may have received by "Order of the Board, or otherwise, "advances on account of Military "charges, and have neglected set-"tling them previous to the balan-"cing of the Military Books."

Balances due to be recovered by the Military Paymaster General at the end of each year.

The Governor General in Council deems it proper to direct that the account current of every Officer, Agent or Contractor, who may have received advances of Cash by order of Government, or otherwise, shall be adjusted by the Military Psymaster General immediately after the Military Books of the past year shall have been balanced; when the Military Paymaster General shall proceed to recover the balances that may appear to be due on these accounts respectively; in case, however, when it may be necessary to transfer the balance of the past years account of an Officer in charge of a Department, of an Agent or Contractor, to the account of the following year; such balances shall always be considered as an advance of Cash made to the Agent or other person for the current expences of his Department, and acknowledged by a receipt under his signature accordingly; and the Paymaster General on his part will grant a Certificate to the Officer, Agent or Contractor, stating that his accounts have been adjusted up to the 30th April of the past year; and that there are not any demands against him on the Books of the Pay Office, by which means all retrospect to the accounts of former years will be rendered unnecessary.

G. O. G. G. 12th February 1807.

Balance due from Officers at the head of department at the end of each official year to be considered as an advance of cash for which they are to pass a receipt, and on the other hand the Paymaster General is to grant them a Certificate specifying their accounts of the past year having been adjusted.

A practice having obtained in the Pay Department of taking security as an indemnification for the final adjustment of the public claims on Officers to whom advances have been made, but whose accounts have not been adjusted prior to their departure from India, and this practice (altho' known to, and in many past instances sanctioned by Government,) being considered by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, on general principles of check and controul, to be very objectionable, and to require reform with a view not only to the regularity and early adjustment of the public accounts; but also to the interest of individuals whose responsibility for advances made to them might otherwise be exacted under circumstances rendering it difficult and even impracticable for them to afford the necessary explanations which, if demanded at our earlier period, they might have been enabled satisfactorily to furnish on the subject of their disbursements.

Of security by way of indemnification for the adjustment of their accounts from Officers proceeding to Europe prohibited.

Importance to every Officer who has received advances of cash at any time to ascertain and satisfy himself that the sum is not yet standing to his debit on the Military Books.

His Lordship in Council thinks proper to apprize the army that it behoves every individual of it to whom advances may have been made, & who may be desirous of proceeding to Europe, to obtain from the Pay Department a timely and full adjustment of all outstanding Balances or demands against him on the public accounts; as it is hereby declared that, except in cases of very peculiar urgency, no security or deposit will in future be received by way of indemnification for any losses to which the public might eventually be exposed from the remissness of officers in this respect.

Officers who have received at any former period of their services advances of Cash required to transmit an account of receipt and disbursement for adjustment.

The Governor General in Council desires that the strictest attention be paid to the Orders of Government, dated 12th, February 1807, whereby the Military Paymaster General was directed, after having balanced the Military Books of the past year, to proceed immediately to recover the balances that might appear to be due from each Officer who had received an advance of Cash, and in addition to those Orders, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that each Officer or other person to whom an advance of Cash may have been made, up to the 30th April last, do immediately transmit to the Military Paymaster General an account of the sums advanced to him and of their appropriation with a view to the speedy adjustment of such accounts.—A Similar account of advances and disbursements is to be transmitted annually by all persons who may have received advances of Cash on account of Military Service in the course of the same year.

Accounts of receipt and disbursements to be annually furnished by all persons receiving advances.

Paymasters to annex to their accounts current an explanation of the balance in their hands.

G. O. G. G. 26th August 1808.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Paymaster to the Artillery and Garrisons and King's Troops, and the several Deputy Paymasters in transmitting the Abstract account of receipts and disbursements forwarded by them monthly to the Military Paymaster General and Military Auditor General shall in future annex an explanation of the balance which may appear due on each account.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to remove Lieutenant W. P. Kempe, from the situation of Deputy Commissary of Bazars with the Poonah Subsidiary Force, and to appoint him Fort Adjutant at Broach, including the Charge of the Petty Commissariate of Bazars at that Station, as hitherto held by Lieut. Campbell.

2d. The last mentioned Officer is appointed to succeed Lieutenant Kempe as Deputy Commissary of Bazars in the Deckan.

3d. Lieutenant Kempe is immediately to deliver over charge of the Commissariate of Bazars with the Poonah Subsidiary Force, to Captain James, the Deputy Paymaster, who is to hold, and discharge the same pending the exifling Arrest, and trial of Captain Kempe, or till the arrival of Lieutenant Campbell at Seroor.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

DATED THE 14TH JUNE 1811.

MR. THOMAS DAY, to be acting second Judge of the Provincial Court of Circuit and Appeal for the division of Surat.

Mr. John Romer, to be acting third ditto.

Mr. James Sutherland, to be acting Judge and Magistrate at Broach.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Roome, Cavalry.
Lieutenant Morse, 2d B. 7th R.
Lieutenant H. Parker, Pioneers.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

JUNE 8.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Keaker, Nacodah Salamangee, from Aleppee, the 15th ultimo.

Sailed from Saugor the 4th instant, the brig Minto, from the Isle of France, and the American brig Leader, for Boston.

Calcutta Intelligence.

JUNE 7.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MAY 31, 1811.

Mr. George Warde, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. William Fane, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Fort William, Office of Marine Board, May 29, 1811.

The Marine Board having submitted to Government, copy of a Letter recently received from Captain Andrew Barclay, of the ship Indian, giving an account of a South West Passage from Port Jackson round Van Dieman's Land, and the South Cape of New Holland to Bengal. His Excellency the Vice President in Council has been pleased to direct, that Captain Barclay's Letter, of which the following is a copy, be published for general information:—

Copy of a Letter from Captain Andrew Barclay, Commander of the ship Indian, to the Secretary to the Marine Board, under date the 14th May 1811.

"*To ROBERT SCOTT, Esq.*

"SIR,

"The Southern Passage round Van Dieman's Land and the South Cape of New Holland, being considered impracticable from the strong Westerly winds, which prevail in the high Southern Latitudes to this Country, I beg leave to forward you the Indian's track, having succeeded in making that Passage fully to my satisfaction, being only fifty six days to the Line, had the usual winds prevailed at this season of the year, from that I should have made my Passage in sixty five days to Calcutta, I therefore should advise all Vessels which are well fitted to come that route in preference to the Eastern passage; I always found when the winds blew strong from the W. S. W. or S. W. for forty-eight hours, that it generally came round to W. N. W. or N. W. which enabled me to make my Westing on the Starboard tack. Should I ever come the same voyage, I should not hesitate at any season of the year to come the same route; the Chart I do not wish returned.

"I have &c.

(Signed) "ANDREW BARCLAY."

"*Calcutta, May* 14, 1811."

By Order of the Marine Board,
ROBERT SCOTT,
Secretary.

Madras Intelligence.

JUNE 15.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. William Bell, Acting Register to the Court of Udalut in Zilla Dharaporam.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Gore, of his Majesty's 33d Regiment, to command the troops composing the garrison of Fort St. George, upon the allowances attached to a Government command.

MAURITIUS GAZETTE,—MAY 1st.

His Excellency the Hon'ble R. T Farquhar left the Island of Mauritius upon the 24th of April last, to take charge of the Government of the Island of Bourbon, in pursuance of the orders of his Britannic Majesty.

His mild administration, the interest which he has manifested ever since his arrival in promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of the Isle of France, the measures which he was incessantly taken to secure to them the paternal Government of his Britannic Majesty, could not fail in attaching to him the general esteem and affection of this colony, who beheld with the most sincere regret his departure from the Island.

The President Frigate, Captain Warren, having been appointed to receive him and family, Governor Farquhar took his departure from the Government house at three o'clock in the evening for the purpose of embarking. A double line of troops stationed from the Government house to the shore, cheered him with shouts of applause as he passed along, accompanied by his Excellency Major General Warde, he principal Officers of his Staff; and most of the Members of the present Government of the Island.

Upon the Honourable Governor Farquhar's entering the boat of the Frigate he was saluted with 21 guns from the batteries accompanied with shouts from every quarter, and upon his reaching the Frigate, he received another salute of 21 guns, and at five o'clock the President got under weigh.

The regret excited by the departure of the Hon. Governor Farquhar, has been considerably softened, from the knowledge which the inhabitants of every class in this Island obtained of the just and upright character of the new Governor, and of his humane consideration towards them, added to the assurance that he will adopt every means of promoting their tranquillity, and of encreasing from day to day the agricultural and commercial prosperity of this Colony.

PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of His Majesty George III. of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, etc. etc.

His Excellency Major General H. Warde, Governor of Mauritius, and Commander of the Forces in the Mauritius Bourbon and Dependencies, etc. etc.

Major-General Warde is naturally anxious to seize an early opportunity of publicly evincing the high sense of honour and satisfaction, with which he is impressed in being called to the Government of this important and interesting colony, now formally constituted a royal and immediate appendage to the crown of Great Britain.

The Major-General feels confident at the same time, that he cannot more effectually meet the wishes, and fulfil the gracious intentions of his Sovereign, in the execution of the high and important trust committed to his charge, than by following the natural bias of his own heart and inclination, which must invariably render him desirous of extending to every class and description of his Majesty's subjects in this settlement, the benign influence and principle of a mild and paternal Government.

In consonance with these impressions, he hastens to assure the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of Port Louis, and of the Island at large, of the most warm and friendly dispositions on his part with regard to every point affecting either their interests or their feelings; and while it will ever be his principle and resolution to afford them protection and support, equally with His Majesty's natural born subjects, it will also be his endeavours to cherish those feelings of good-will and esteem which should mutually prevail, between the English and the inhabitants of these Colonies, and the prevalence of which must do honour to the character of both.

In publickly pledging himself, however, to these feelings and sentiments towards the respectable and well-disposed mass of the inhabitants, the Major General considers it, at the same time, an obligation both in point of duty and of candour, unequivocally to express his firm and invariable determination to repress and to punish individual manifestations of turbulence, disaffection or intrigue under whatever shape or form it may present itself to his notice and observation.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 18th April 1811.

(*Signed*) H. WARDE,
Major General.

By order of His Excellency the Governor.

A. BARRY, *Chief Secretary.*

NOTICE.

Although the period fixed for taking the Oath of Allegiance is long since expired, Major General Warde, in assuming the Government and in proof his good will to the Inhabitants, is pleased to extend the period to the 30th of the present month.—All persons not conforming are to leave the colony at their own expence.

No deviation will be admitted in this respect.

The Civil Commissioners are charged to give publicity to this order, and after the expiration of the prescribed period to give in a correct list of all persons who have signed the Obligation.

A. BARRY.

Port Louis, 19th April 1811.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At Seroole, on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Henderson, Lieut. John Oakes, of the 4th Regt. Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza Mullins.

At Midnapore, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, John Milford Rees, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Stokes.

At Cawnpore, on the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Captain J. Macdowell, of the Artillery, to Miss Cooke, Daughter of W. Cooke, Esq. Surgeon to the Artillery at that Station.

On Saturday last, Lieut. John Camin Carne, of the H. C. Artillery, to Miss Teresa Pendergast.

On Thursday fe'nnight last, at the Old Church, Mr. George John Jefferson, to Miss Mary Ann Fallowin.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on Monday evening, the Lady of the Honorable H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Cuddalore, on the 7th ultimo, the Lady of A. Brooke, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Berhampore, on the 30th ult. Mr. Robert Sandys, much regretted.

On Tuesday night, after a long and painful illness, John Buirette, D. L. Pensioned Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, Surgeon to the Police and the Court of Requests at Calcutta.

English Extracts.

JANUARY 22d.

Direct intelligence has at length been received from Norway, which confirms the rumours that have been recently in circulation, respecting the tumults in that part of the Danish dominions. Our letters from Christiansand reach to the 8th instant, and state that the disturbances at one time threatened the most serious consequences, but that tranquillity had been restored without the loss of blood. It appears, that in consequence of the Danish seamen refusing to obey the unnatural mandate of their Government, to serve on board French ships of war, the military were ordered out to reduce them to a compliance; but the soldiers were not less refractory than the seamen, and peremptorily refused to enforce the commands of the Government: on the contrary, they avowed sentiments similar to those of their brethren in the navy, not, to fight the battles of any nation but their own. Meetings were held, this joint determination [illegible] army was transmitted in [illegible] resolutions, to the Court, and [illegible] from the parties. Their loyalty and attachment to the King's person and government were expressed in the strongest language, together with the declaration, that they were ready to devote their lives in defence of either; but that no coercion, should compel them to serve on board the ships or in the ranks of other nations. After some consideration, an answer was returned, with a full assurance that their services to France should be dispensed with; but, at the same time, they were required to embark on board of Danish ships at Copenhagen; whither many of the seamen were about to repair. There is, therefore, we fear, too good reason to suspect, that treachery may supply the place of force, in giving effect to Buonaparte's intention.

JANUARY 28.

We yesterday received Moniteurs and minor Paris journals to the 22d inst. They are full of accounts of the military operations in Spain. The enemy, we regret to find, have lately obtained some very important successes in the Peninsula. Tortosa has surrendered after a siege of short duration, but of uncommon vigour. This important post was resolutely defended; and that the enemy obtained possessi-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

"When it was known in Dunkirk that the Elizabeth had been wrecked, the Engliſh priſoners, a very conſiderable number of whom are confined in that city, aſked permiſſion to aſſiſt their countrymen; we are ſorry to ſay that the requeſt was refuſed, and even ſuch of the inhabitants as were not devoid of humanity were prevented from lending any aid to the ſufferers."

However accuſtomed we may be to the calumnies of the Engliſh journals, this, which not only cenſures the Adminiſtration for a want of zeal, but moreover reflects on the courage of the inhabitants of a city conſpicuous for the integrity of its ſeafaring people, naturally excites as much ſurpriſe as diſdain. It is ſufficient, in order to refute this falſehood, to publiſh the following leter, addreſſed by the Captain of the Elizabeth to his Excellency the Miniſter of the Marine and Colonies:—

"*Dunkirk, Jan.* 3.

"MONSEIGNEUR,—The merchant veſſel, the Elizabeth, of which I had the command, was of 650 tons burthen, and ſailed from London the 20th of October, 1810. Though not belonging to the Eaſt India Company, ſhe was bound for Madras and Bengal.

"I anchored at Cork, in Ireland, from which place we ſailed on the 19th of December. After having ſuſtained much damage from a gale of wind, we got on ground amidſt the ſand-banks in the road of Dunkirk, and our veſſel went to pieces in view of that city on the 28th of laſt December. There were on board 380 perſons, of whom 30 were paſſengers, 250 laſcars (Indian ſailors), and 100 ſeamen out of this number, there were but 22 ſaved, including myſelf. We were made priſoners of war. [The following is a liſt of our names:

"Although having ſuffered ſhipwreck, and having been ſaved from its perils by our own unaided efforts, (it not being poſſible for the praiſeworthy efforts of the marine to afford us any aſſiſtance from the ſhore), we are ſatisfied to conſider ourſelves as priſoners of war; but our unhappy ſituation, and the circumſtances which have led to it, induce me hope that your Excellency will permit of our being exchanged for an equal number of French priſoners at the diſpoſal of the Britiſh Government.

"Deeply impreſſed with gratitude towards the brave inhabitants of Dunkirk and the members of its naval adminiſtration, who moſt generouſly ſupplied us with every comfort after our ſufferings, we particularly requeſt that in caſe of compliance, we may be exchanged for ſeamen of that place, if there be any ſuch in England I ſhould conſider myſelf eminently fortunate in being the inſtrument of their liberation. It is the only way by which I may be able to teſtify my warm gratitude to the people of Dunkirk, without whoſe prompt and generous aſſiſtance we ſhould all have periſhed.

"Your Excellency will permit me to ſubmit to your notice ſuch means as appear to me beſt calculated to forward the exchange. Standing rather high in the eſtimation of the Admiralty, I have no doubt of ſucceſs in a proceeding dictated by ſentiments of gratitude. I require, in the firſt place, permiſſion to proceed to London, in order to negociate the exchange. I pledge my word of honour for my return, and offer moreover a perſonal or pecuniary ſecurity.—Secondly, to bring to Dunkirk, or any other place your Excellency may pleaſe to appoint, twenty-two French priſoners of war, born at Dunkirk, and of equal rank with ſuch of my crew as have been ſaved—Thirdly, to conduct theſe latter to England. A detail of the generous aſſiſtance afforded us by the people of Dunkirk will, I have no doubt, make a due impreſſion on the Admiralty; and on that I ground my ſanguine hopes of the ſucceſs of my undertaking.

(Signed) "R W. EASTWICK."

The following letters of Captaid Rowley are copied from an Engliſh Paper of the 13th February and as they have never yet appeared in any Indian Journal, we truſt that our readers will be gratified with the preſent inſertion of them although the affairs to which they advert have been long known in this part of the world.

His Majeſty's ſhip Boadicea, St. Paul's Road, Iſle of Bourbon, Sept. 21, 1810.

Sir—I have the honour to tranſmit to you on the 31ſt of Auguſt, Capt. Pym's report of a gallant and ſucceſsful attack by his boats of Iſle de la Paſſe, and I beg leave to ſecond his recommendation of Lieutenants Chads and Watling, for their conduct on that occaſion. Under the ſame cover, I alſo tranſmitted Captain Pym's detail of his ſubſequent operations at Grande Porte. The urgency of the ſervice we were then engaged in prevented me from entering more minutely into particulars: the Boadicea was then under weigh, proceeding to Grande Porte, in hopes of relieving the Iphigenia, the only frigate left to me by the diſaſters which had befallen our ſquadron. It is now my duty to give you a more detailed account of our operations.

I had acquainted you with the intention of Colonel Keating, in concert with myſelf, to eſtabliſh a ſtrong military poſt at Flat Iſland, after the occupation of Iſle de la Paſſe. For this ſervice, the Bombay merchant tranſport was prepared with water and proviſions ſufficient for the ſupply of both places, and the flank battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Auſtin, with a proportion of artillery, were in readineſs to embark, when, on the evening of the 22d of Auguſt, by the arrival of the Wyndham recaptured Indiaman, I learned that the Bellone and Minerve, French frigates, Victor corvette, and Ceylon captured Indiaman, had forced the paſſage by Iſle de la Paſſe into Grand Porte, and that it was Capt. Pym's intention to attack them there.

Two of the flank companies and a detachment of artillery were immediately embarked on board the Boadicea; the tranſport, with the remainder of the force, was directed to follow as expeditiouſly as poſſible From baffling winds our paſſage was very tedious; on the morning of the 27th, we picked up a boat with an Officer and 14 men, diſpatched with letters from Captains Pym and Lambert, which I tranſmitted to you; theſe made me acquainted with the unfortunate reſult of the attack on the frigates in Grande Porte: next morning at day light I made Iſle de la Paſſe, and perceived two of the enemy's frigates cloſe off the Porte; we ſtood nearly within gun-ſhot of one of theſe, and within five or ſix miles of the Iſle de la Paſſe, under which the Iphigenia was anchored, making ſignals to her, but a third ſail, which we afterwards learned was the Aſtrea frigate, appearing to windward. I thought it prudent to tack off and was immediately chaced by the French ſquadron; of theſe the Venus, from her ſuperiority of ſailing, might ſoon have brought us to action, but appeared to wait for her conſort (La Manche).

Towards day-break they hauled off; but as I judged it adviſable to draw them down as far as poſſible from their ſtation, in order to give the tranſport an opportunity to ſuccour the Iphigenia, and favour the eſcape of both, I again ſtood towards the French frigates, when they reſumed their chace, and continued it until our arrival off St. Denis. From thence I immediately diſpatched an expreſs to Captain Tomkinſon to move with his ſhip's company on board the Wyndham, and join me off the iſland, the Otter being diſmantled for heaving down.

On my arrival off St. Paul's, I found that Captain Tomkinſon, conſidering the Windham unfit for immediate ſervice had declined the command of her; in conſequence of which Captain Lynne had, with the moſt indefatigable exertions, fitted the Emma tranſport with her guns, and joined me off the port.

For the promptitude and expedition with which this aid was afforded me, as well for the moſt ample aſsiſtance on every occaſion, I am indebted to Colonel Keating, who has ſpared neither perſonal exertions, nor the reſources which his ſituation commaands, in facilitating the ſupplies of the naval ſervice, and aſsiſting me by reinforcements of his troops.

With the Emma in company, I reſumed my route towards the Iſle of France; but finding that ſhe could not keep company, I detached her to windward, from Round Iſland to Rodrigues, in order to give notice to any of our ſhips ſhe might meet of the comparative ſtate of our naval force and that of the enemy's. I then proceeded with the Boadicea off Iſle de la Paſſe, and on our arrival there found the Iphigenia gone, and four ſhips at anchor in Grande Porte. Theſe, we have ſince learned, were the Bellona, Minerve, Nereide, and Ceylon (Eaſt India ſhip), the firſt with top gallant-yards acroſs, ſails bent, and apparently ready for ſea; the ſecond with jury top-maſts; and the third with jury fore and mizen-maſts. I have alſo underſtood, from the priſoners lately taken in the Venus, that they were ſhortly to proceed round to Port Louis, and that the ſlaughter on board of them had been very great.

Finding that nothing was to be effected as affairs then ſtood, I returned to this port, where I anchored on the 11th of September.

Capt. Lambert is ſaid to have capitulated for the Iphigenia and Iſle de la Paſſe the day before we firſt arrived off there on condition that all the Officers and men ſhould, in one month from the date of the capitulation, be ſent from the Iſle of France to ſome part in the dominions of His Majeſty, not to ſerve againſt France or her allies till exchanged.

I have &c.

Vice-Admiral BERTIE, &c &c. JOSHUA ROWLEY.

His Majeſty's Ship Boadicea, St. Paul's Road, Iſle of Bourbon, 21ſt Sept. 1810.

Sir—I weighed anchor from the Bay of St. Paul's on the morning of the 12th of September, in company with the Otter ſloop, and Staunch gun-brig, in order to attack two of the enemy's frigates, the Aſtrea and Iphigenia, who were in the offing to windward. When under weigh, I received an intimation from Colonel Keating, that an Engliſh frigate was ſaid to have arrived at St. Denis, and as we ſtood out clear of the Bay, I had the ſatisfaction of recognizing the Africaine, who joined with me in the chace. By ſuperior ſailing, and having the ſame breeze as the enemy, ſhe was enabled to cloſe with them before dark, and led by her ſignals, the Boadicea was gaining faſt upon them, when at three A. M. a heavy firing was obſerved between the frigates, at that time between four and five miles a-head of the Boadicea. I concluded that it was Captain Corbet's intention merely to attempt crippling the enemy, in order to enable us ſooner to cloſe with them; but unfortunately at that moment the winds became light and variable, and the Africaine becoming unmanageable under the fire of both ſhips (one in a moſt deſtructive raking poſition), after a moſt gallant, though unequal conteſt, was obliged to ſurrender, and the firing ceaſed at about 15 minutes after four in the morning.

Day dawned, and ſhewed us the reſult: the enemy appeared to have ſuffered little; the Africaine was in their poſſeſsion, with no apparent loſs but that of the mizen topmaſt;—ſuch a ſtate did not appear to juſtify my commencing an attack on a force ſo much ſuperior, particularly in the preſent critical ſituation of our affairs, when mine was the only Britiſh frigate in thoſe ſeas, and we knew of two other frigates of the enemy and a corvette cruiſing in the neighbourhood; I therefore made ſail to bring up the Otter and Staunch, then out of ſight, and having ſoon rejoined them, I led them towards the enemy, who at our approach abandoned the Africaine, leaving an Officer and nine Frenchmen in charge of her, with moſt of the wounded, and about eighty-three of the crew, whom they had not time to remove. The extent of her loſs in killed and wounded I have not been able to aſcertain, but it muſt have been conſiderable. It is with deep regret I have to mention the loſs of my gallant friend Captain Corbett; he was wounded early in the action, and died a few hours after it had ceaſed; in him the ſervice has loſt one of its beſt officers.

I cannot conclude without mentioning, in terms of approbation, the ſteadineſs and zeal manifeſted by my firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Langhorne, the Officers and ſhip's company under my command, and beg leave to recommend them to your favourable notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSHUA ROWLEY.

The undermentioned ſtatement of the killed and wounded belonging to the Africaine, is as correct as I have been able to obtain:—

24 ſeamen, 8 marines, 4 ſoldiers killed; 52 ſeamen, 11 marines, 8 ſoldiers, wounded. Total—36 killed, 71 wounded.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.—Robert Corbett, Eſq. Captain; Mr. Parker Maſter.

Wounded.—J. Tullidge, Senior Lieutenant; brought a priſoner to the Iſle of France. C. Forder, Second Lieutenant; is at the Hoſpital, St. Paul's. J. Jackſon (2), Lieutenant of Marines; at the Hoſpital, St. Paul's Mr. Theed, Maſter's Mate; at the Hoſpital, St. Paul's. Mr. Marder, Midſhipman, at Hoſpital, St. Paul's. Mr. Jones, Midſhipman; a priſoner at the Iſle of France. Mr. Leech, Midſhipman: at the Iſle of France.

JOSHUA ROWLEY.

His Majeſty's ſhip Boadicea, St. Paul's Road, Iſle of Bourbon, 21ſt Sept. 1810.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you, that after having anchored in this bay, on this morning of the 18th September, I diſcovered ſoon after three ſail in the offing, two of which appeared to have ſuffered in their maſts and rigging. I immediately weighed anchor in company with the Otter ſloop, and Staunch gun-brig, but from light winds, was unable for ſome hours to clear the Bay, at which period the ſhips were nearly out of ſight.

The Boadicea having the advantage of a freſh breeze neared the enemy; one of them which had a crippled frigate in tow, caſt her off, and made all ſail away from us, the third bore up under her courſes (having loſt her top maſts), to protect the other, which enabled us to cloſe with her; we ſoon ran her along ſide, and after a ſhort but cloſe action, having loſt nine killed and fifteen wounded ſhe ſtruck to the Boadicea, and proved to be the French Imperial frigate Venus, of 44 guns, with a complement, on leaving port, of three hundred and eighty men, commanded by Commodore Hamelin, Senior Officer of the French ſquadron in India, victualled and ſtowed for ſix months.

She had, in the early part of the morning, in company with the Victor corvette, captured, after a moſt gallant defence, His Majeſty's ſhip Ceylon, commanded by Capt. Gordon, having on board Gen. Abercromby and his Staff, bound for this Iſland.

I made the ſignal for the Otter to take poſſeſsion of the Ceylon, while we took the Venus in tow, and they are both arrived in theſe roads, where I truſt we ſhall in a few days have them and the Africaine in a ſtate for ſervice, which will again reſtore us to our accuſtomed aſcendancy in theſe ſeas. Colonel Keating having, with that zeal he has manifeſted on every occaſion, offered to complete their complements from the force under his command.

It is with much ſatisfaction I have again to call your attention to the gallantry and zeal manifeſted by my Officers and ſhip's company in preſence of the enemy; to which I have alſo to add that of Lieut. Ramſay, of the 89th,, with his detachment doing duty on board.

To Lieut. Langhorne, I feel much indebted for his able aſſiſtanee in taking charge of and conducting into port the Africaine and La Venus, and beg you will have the goodneſs to recommend him to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

I think it my duty to mention the active zeal ſhewn by Captain Tomkinſon, of the Otter, and Lieut. Strut, Commander of the Staunch gun-brig, both on the preſent ſervice and thoſe on which we have lately been engaged; the latter is an Officer of long ſervice, whoſe merits being well known to you, renders it unneceſſary for me to recommend him to your notice.—I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSHUA ROWLEY.

A liſt of the killed and wounded on board His Majeſty's ſhip Boadicea, in action with the French Imperial frigate La Vennus, off the Iſle of Bourbon, on the 18th Sept. 1810.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Benjamin Brown, landman, badly, Stephen George, yeoman of the ſheets ſlightly.

The bowſprit badly wounded; ſtanding and running rigging much cut.

His Majeſty's ſhip Ceylon St. Paul's in the Iſland of Bourbon, Sept. 22, 1810.

Sir—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that agreeably to your orders I proceeded towards the iſland of Bourbon, and on the 17th inſtant, being in expectation of falling in with the blockading ſquadron off the harbour of Port Louis, I reconnoitred that port, and eſtimated the enemy's force at ſeven frigates and one large corvete. Not finding the ſquadron, bore up at noon for the iſland of Bourbon. At one, two of the enemy's ſhips were obſerved coming out of port, and were ſoon diſcovered to be in chace of His Majeſty's ſhip; the headmoſt gained faſt, and the ſternmoſt ſlowly. I continued under the ſame ſail, endeavouring to draw them as far as poſſible, which alſo tended to extend the diſtanceo of the chaſing ſhips. At 15 minutes paſt twelve, on the enemy's coming alongſide, I found her to be a frigate of the largeſt claſs. After a ſevere conflict of one hour and ten minutes, ſhe hauled off and dropped aſtern, which I concluded was to wait her conſort's coming up.

Finding the great ſuperiority of force I encountered (having drawn my concluſion of the enemy's force before dark) I loſt not a moment in repairing my rigging, which was much cut, and made ſail, in hopes of reaching the iſland. At two, deſcried the enemy's ſecond ſhip. At fifteen minutes paſt two, the enemy's headmoſt frigate coming alongſide, I ſhortened ſail to the top-ſails, and renewed the action. At four I had the ſatisfaction to ſee her mizen-maſt and three top-maſts go by the board; a few minutes afterwards, the Ceylon's fore and main-top-maſts fell. At this time, His Majeſty's ſhip being unmanageable, had ſuffered ſeverely; the rigging and ſails being cut to pieces, which entirely precluded all further manœuvre. The action was maintained and continued with great ſpirit. At five A. M. the enemy's fore and main-maſts ſtanding, with the aſſiſtance of his fore-ſail, enabled him to wear cloſe under our ſtern, and take a raking poſition on our lee quarter. His Majeſty's ſhip lying an unmanageable wreck. I directed the mizen-top-ſail to be cut away, & endeavoured to ſet a fore ſtay-ſail, in hopes of getting the ſhip before the wind, but without effect. The ſecond ſhip having opened her fire, with the great advantage the enemy had by having both his ſhips under his command, enabled him to take and keep his raking poſition, and pour in a heavy and deſtructive fire, while His Majeſty's ſhip could only bring a few quarter-guns to bear.

In the ſhattered and diſabled ſtate of His Majeſty's ſhip, a retreat was impoſſible. The ſuperiority of the enemy's heavy and deſtructive fire left me no hopes of ſucceſs. Reduced to this diſtreſsful ſituation, feeling the firmeſt conviction that every energy and exertion was called forth, under the influence of the ſtrongeſt impreſſions I had diſcharged my duty and upheld the honour of His Majeſty's arms, feeling a duty I owed to the Officers and crew, who had nobly diſplayed that bravery which is ſo truly their characteriſtic, when I had loſt all hopes of ſaving His Majeſty's ſhip, to prevent a uſeleſs effuſion of blood, I was under the painful neceſſity of directing a light to be ſhewn to the ſecond ſhip that we had ſtruck.

I think it a duty I owe to Capt. Roſs, of His Majeſty's 69th regiment, to thus publickly acknowledge the able ſupport I received from him and his party of men who were acting as marines for the time being.

The enemy's force proved to be the Venus of 44 guns and 380 men, and Victor, of 20 guns and 150 men, the former mounting 28 18-pounders on her main deck and 12 40-pounders, and four long nines on her quarter-deck and forecaſtle:

Subſcribed is a liſt of killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Rear Admiral DRURY, &c. CHARLES GORDON

Killed.—John Pariſh, ſeaman; Wm. Iſby, ditto John Grigg, ditto; John Cook, ditto; John Phillips, ditto; Wm. Kent, ditto; Patrick Kearney, ditto; Daniel Eulay, ditto; John Ferguſon, ditto; John Feeland, ditto.

Dangerouſly Wounded.—Jacob Davis, ſeaman; Otto Abraham, ditto; James Spilds, ditto; James Turnbull, ditto; Nathanial Gibſon, ſoldier.

Severely Wounded.—Capt. Gordon; Mr. Oliver, maſter; William Staggs, ſeamen; Charles Smith, ditto, John Robinſon, ditto; John King, ſoldier; John Bradley, ditto; Hugh Murphy, ditto.

Slightly Wounded.—Mr. Graham; boatſwain; Levan Benſon, Richard Brownſden, Thomas Curtis, John Braham, John Williams (2), William Hancock, George Johnſon, Patrick Armſtrong, William Sprattly, and Arthur Quin, ſeamen; William Turner, marine; Capt. Roſs; Charles M'Cann, Chas. Bailie, Sam. Phillips, Js. Allen, and Pat. M'Claſkey, ſoldiers.

LAW REPORT.

SITTINGS AT GUILDHALL WEDNESDAY DEC. 19.

BELL v. BYRNE.

Mr. Topping ſtated, that this was an action of damages, brought by Mr. Hugh Bell, a reſpectable merchant of this City, againſt Mr. Nicholas Byrne, the ſole proprietor of the paper called the *Morning Poſt*. The defendant was charged in the declaration with publiſhing a falſe and ſcandalous libel to the injury of the plaintiff's feelings and character.

The learned Counſel, after ſome general obſervations, went into the hiſtory of the tranſaction. About the period when the arreſt of Sir Francis Burdett engroſsed ſo much of the public attention, a correſpondence, chiefly conſiſting of letters and documents under the name of Mr. Roger O'Connor, had appeared in Cobbett's *Political Regiſter*. An article appeared in the *Morning Poſt* of the 15th of laſt May, purporting to be an abſtract or report of the ſpeech of the Attorney General for Ireland, at the time when a motion was made in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons relative to Mr. O'Connor and other State priſoners. The ſpeech comprehended ſeveral letters, ſhewing the connection between the Iriſh State priſoners and ſome perſons who had attracted the attention of the Government in this country. Theſe letters were followed in the article by comments on the characters alluded to and the comment attached to Mr. Bell's name in the article, was, *that he had been* confined on a charge of high-treaſon, in England, in February, 1798. This was totally untrue; and yet its effect upon the character of a peaceable and reſpectable man muſt be moſt ſerious, if it were not done away by the meaſures which were now adopted, at once to clear the plaintiff's character and to puniſh the defendant. He (Mr. Topping) knew very little of the Morning Poſt, as it ſeldom fell in his way; but it was apparent, that the circulation of ſuch a charge, in London, muſt be highly detrimental to any man, in country where reputation was the great treaſure of a man. But the character of a due regard and obedience to the laws and government under which he lived was moſt eſſential, and it was that important branch of character that the ſlander of the libeller was intended to cut away. In the preſent inſtance, there could be no defence, though there might be a feeble attempt at juſtification. But that would ſink under the advocate, and the Jury would only have to conſider, what ſhould be the compenſation to the plaintiff. The cauſe was from many circumſtances a ſingular one; but not the leaſt of its ſingularities was, that it produced the Attorney-general in the new character of defender of a groſs, malicious, ſlanderous libel. That Learned Counſel had been uſed to other exertion of his great powers: he had now to act the part of one ſcreening the malevolence of the libeller. At other times, that Learned Counſel was ſeen, preſsing in a different direction, and muſtering the whole of his ſtrength to beat down the cauſe of the accuſed. Of theſe efforts, one muſt ſay, in the ſentiment of Shakeſpeare,

"Oh! it is excellent
"To have a giant's ſtrength; but it is tyrannous,
"To uſe it like a giant."

However, in the preſent inſtance, even his powers muſt fail; defence was a new field to him; he muſt now perform on a new inſtrument; and he would probably be as awkward a performer upon that as he was upon the flageolet caſe, yeſterday. The preſent caſe was, on the part of the plaintiff, of the ſimpleſt order. A reputable man had been traduced—the injury had been offered through a medium that muſt make it the moſt extenſive. A compenſation for that injury was ſought of the Jury, and there could be do doubt that they would do what juſtice required.

A perſon from the Stamp-office attended to prove the paper of the 15th of May.

The part of the article to which the Counſel for the plaintiff particularly referred, was a letter from Mr. Arthur O'Connor to his brother, Mr. R. O'Connor, mentioning that he had diſpoſed of ſome property to Sir Francis Burdett, and pointing out the preſent plaintiff as the agent to whom he had left the conduct of the ſale, and other particular buſineſs of the ſame kind. This was followed by the comment of the Iriſh Attorney-general, that the perſons who were alluded to in the correſpondence were of the moſt ſuſpicious order, ſuch as *Sweeny*, a ſtate priſoner, *Hugh Bell, a man who had been arreſted in London, in February*, 1798, on a charge of high treaſon, &c. This report was reprinted in the Morning Poſt of the 15th of May laſt.

The Attorney-General, on the part of the defendant, ſaid, that as the Counſel for the proſecution had profeſsed to give a ſimple ſtatement, it ſhould be met, on his part, by a ſimple defence. The circumſtances of the publication were few, inartificial, and ſuch as muſt perfectly do away the charge of particular malice againſt the plaintiff. When on an occaſion which was probably freſh in the memory of the Jury, Mr. Roger O'Connor had brought himſelf into the public eye by certain correſpondences; it became the habit of his friends, to talk of him as a man of unimpeached loyalty. Theſe correſpondences were canvaſsed in the different public priats; and among the reſt the Morning Poſt, not having, probably, the ſame entire faith in Mr. O'Connor's merits, gave its readers a report of a ſpeech ſpoken by an eminent Law Officer in the Houſe of Commons of Ireland. The report touched upon ſome circumſtances of his connection with perſons not highly reputable as loyal or honeſt ſubjects. This report was taken from the *Dublin Journal* of ſome years back. The Jury had already heard how far the preſent plaintiff's name was animadverted on. It was merely in a curſory and accidental manner; without any peculiar alluſion, without any peculiar mark of malice, but merely as a part of the current paragraph. If the printer had exerciſed any thing like thought upon the ſubject, he would probably have omitted the plaintiff's name. The whole ſtatement was taken from a paper openly publiſhed, openly circulated, and yet untainted by the plaintiff in his zeal for vindication. If there ever had been evil in the thing, it had been done, and had paſſed away in

the years which had since paſſed. This was to be looked to, and to be the great conſideration with the Jury. The trial of the malicious intention lay with them; for the charge of malice was only to be ſubſtantiated by proof of intention. It was in this ſenſe that he (the Attorney General) was inclined to judge of the language which had been ſo ſingularly uſed by the Learned Counſel on the oppoſite ſide. It was impoſſible not to conſider it as extraordinary, as very extraordinary and ſtrange. The proper name for a charge of that nature coming againſt a perſon in his (the Attorney-General's) ſituation, was, ſlanderous and ſcandalous; but as there was, it was to be preſumed, no malicious intention, it ſhould receive an anſwer. What! was the charge of profeſſional ſeverity, of puſhing hard againſt the perſons accuſed of libel, to be laid upon him? The whole courſe of his profeſſional life was before the world. He was known from his boyhood, and there was not an hour of his life that had a ſtain upon it; he had never preſſed the law; he would made no other reply to the ſingular and moſt unneceſſary expreſſions which had ſo haſtily eſcaped the Counſel on the oppoſite ſide. It was to be preſumed, there was no malicious intent in this; and the plaintiff in the caſe ought to feel in the ſame way. There could be no intention to injure him; the publication of the paper was for a purpoſe with which he had no poſſible connection. There was no imputation of treaſon meant now to be fixed on the plaintiff. He was exonerated from it, and of courſe the injury was nothing. It would be admitted, that loyalty was a valuable part of the character of a Britiſh merchant, or of a Britiſh man; but the Jury would conſider the deſire to injure, and the injury done. If they came to the queſtion of damages, they would make it a ſhort one. The caſe ſeemed clear, and the Jury would proportion their judgement accordingly.

Mr. Paſley, from the Secretary of State's Office, was called to give evidence of the warrant for arreſting the plaintiff, in March 1798.

The warrant was read: it directed that Mr. Hugh Bell, of Charter-houſe-ſquare, ſhould be arreſted on ſuſpicion of high-treaſon. The warrant was ſigned by the late Duke of Portland. Mr. Paſley knew nothing of the trial of Arthur O'Connor, at Maidſtone.

Cox, a King's meſſenger, had received the warrant on the 6th of March, 1798. He arreſted Mr. Bell at eight o'clock in the morning of the 7th of March. He ſearched the bureau and deſks for papers, and intercepted the priſoner's letters. At eleven, he conveyed his priſoner to the Secretary of State's Office: Mr. Wickham was there: did not think he ſaw Mr. Canning. About half paſt one, priſoner was diſcharged from before the preſence of the Privy Council. Witneſs had then nothing more to do with him, and heard no more of him till this time.

Mr. Topping, in reply, could not repreſs his aſtoniſhment at the manner in which the Attorney-general had taken up words which he had uſed in the opening ſtatement. It was not becoming a man, to bring his perſonal feelings before the Court; but he would be unfitting his ſtation—he would be unfitting the gown he wore, as King's Counſel—if he could be ſilent under the language which the Attorney-general had uſed. No; he was not to be deterred, he was not to be influenced by the "vultus inſtantis tyranni." "Scandalous and ſlanderous!" Did the Attorney-General think, he was to ſtand up and to

"Beſtride the bar.
"Like a Coloſſus whilſt others.
"Were to walk under his huge legs, and peep about.
"To find themſelves diſhonourable graves."

No; life was not be endured on ſuch a covenant. To uſe the words of the great poet again.

"I had as lief not be as live to be
"In awe of ſuch a thing as myſelf."

The Attorney-General ſhould be made to feel this. It ſhould be a leſſon to him the longeſt day he had to live.

Lord Ellenbough.—"Mr. Topping, it is perhaps better not to purſue this line. The words which occurred could not have been meant ſo ſtrongly as you think. They merely paſſed as things of that kind generally do; it is painful when they excite ſuch notice as at preſent."

Mr. Topping.—"My Lord, the language was not to be endured, or paſſed over. I owe a vindication to the Court, I owe it to myſelf."

Lord Ellenborough.—"I know, Mr. Topping, there is no malignity in your diſpoſition. I cannot doubt that; but it is better that things of this kind ſhould go to as little length as poſſible."

Mr. Topping.—"My Lord, I have the higheſt deference for the Court: and I will not enlarge on what has been ſaid. But I know that what paſſes here muſt go forth to the public; and I owe it my profeſſion, I owe it to myſelf, to throw off as degrading an imputation as that thrown upon me by the Attorney-general. The ſentences ſhall be brief and few. But I muſt not ſink before any man who thinks to browbeat me into ſubmiſſion."

Mr. Topping proceeded:—He had but few opportunities of addreſſing a Jury, and he now could not ſuffer any thing like a ſtain to be fixed on him. The Noble Judge upon the Bench had known him from his youth up. He had nothing to conceal from any man; there was nothing that could authorize inſulting language in his profeſſional habits or profeſſional life. He had not charged the Attorney-general with perſecution; he had not charged him with malignity; and the ſudden burſt of that Learned Counſel's opinion was perfectly uncalled for by any thing which had occurred. He had only ſaid, that the Learned Counſel muſt find himſelf in a new ſituation; that defence of libel muſt be leſs eaſy to him than its accuſation. A few ludicrous alluſions had been made to his want of caſe and practice on the flageolet, and no obſervation had been made that ought to have diſturbed him. If he had thought the Attorney-general one who preſſed the ſeverity of the laws againſt the unfortunate perſons who incurred their puniſhment—if he had thought him malignant to that degree—he could not have aſſociated with that officer; and yet they walked home ſide by ſide yeſterday. He (Mr. Topping) was not fond of ſpeaking of himſelf; but he muſt be allowed for once to ſay of himſelf, that he would faſten an unjuſt charge on no man, and bear it from no man.

He then recapitulated the facts of the caſe, and concluded by ſaying that the defendant, from even the juſtification which he had put in, muſt have been conſcious of the falſehood of the charge, and that the Jury ſhould conſider the caſe of the plaintiff as that which might be their own.

Lord Ellenborough briefly ſtated the evidence. If it had appeared that the warrant was on a *charge* of high-treaſon, the juſtification would have been made out, and a verdict muſt have gone for the defendant; but the warrant only was, on *ſuſpicion* of high-treaſon. It was certainly improper, that a perſon's name ſhould have been introduced as the plaintiff's was; but the Jury would take it into their ſerious conſideration, in apportioning damages, how the evil was palliated, by its having been done ſo long ſince, by the conſideration of the rumour having extended as widely as probably it would ever extend. The *Dublin Journal* came over to London, and was probably ſometimes in the hands of the preſent Jury; ſo that the additional circulation by the *Morning Poſt* could not have the affect of much additional injury. A verdict muſt be found for the plaintiff.

The Jury, without leaving the box, found for the plaintiff—*Damages* 500l.

THE GREENA-GREEN PARSON.

Thurſday ſe'nnight died, at Gretna-Green, aged 79, Joſeph Paiſley, the Gretna Green Parſon. He was born at Kerkandrew-upon-Eſk, in Cumberland, and early in life was bound an apprentice to a tobacconiſt; which vocation requiring ſobriety and attention, ill accorded with the lax diſpoſition of Paiſley, He ſoon left this trade to follow the employment of a fiſherman, and he was allowed by his cotemporaries, from his uncommon ſtrength and agility, to be the moſt expert man in the uſe of the liſter, for the deſtruction of ſalmon, of any that we have heard of, and endured every kind of fatigue more than any other man. His converſation never turned upon religious objects; his delight was in talking of juvenile feats of activity, and about brandy and the immenſe quantities he could have drank of that ſtimulant without feeling the ſmalleſt effects from intoxication. He was accuſtomed to relate, in the preſence of concurring witneſſes, that be frequently ſwallowed a pint of unadulterated brandy at one draught. He dwelt with complacency on a celebrated achievement of which he ſhared the glory of a great brother drinker: they conſumed, without any aſſiſtance whatever, no leſs than ten gallons of brandy in three days. This man could never have gained celebrity, had it not been for the culpable facility with which marriages are celebrated in Scotland: for a more unpoliſhed and rough man in his manners we never converſed with, and his converſation always mixed with obſcenity and groſſneſs.

(Carliſle Chronicle.)

PROVINCIALS.

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—A few days ago that celebrated ſportsman, Colonel Thornton, turned out a dry hind at Eldborough, Wilts. A fine fox-hound birch, 23 years old, was uncoupled on this occaſion, and at twelve o'clock the pack ſet out, and ran with wonderfull celerity for about an hour, when the deer was viewed, and the hounds ſtopped for about twenty minutes. They were then laid on again, and had a moſt tremendous run for an hour and a half, after which (as they had not been out before this year) they ſeemed to be what is termed blown, but continued to exert themſelves. At three o'clock the peaſants, who had occaſionally ſeen the deer pronounced her to be about ſix miles a head going for Saliſbury. The hounds had now dropped off to about four couple, and it was the general opinion of the company and huntsman, that ſhe could not be taken; but as the Colonel's horſes were freſh, he determined to try on further, when, at a diſtance, the deer was viewed, the hounds were carried forward. The Colonel rode at the deer, headed her, and brought her in view of the hounds, when after a ſharp burſt, ſhe was killed, after a run of at leaſt 35 miles over Saliſbury Plain, the cheſt hunting country in England, chiefly fine turf, and not a ſingle leap. What will ever make this day's hunt famous in the annals of ſporting is, the extraordinary manner in which Modiſh hunted throughout, and which excites the admiration of all preſent. She took the lead of the hounds, and proceeded through this long and fatiguing run in ſuch a manner as no one who did not witneſs it would believe. It was indeed, conſidered that no hound of any age could accompliſh what ſhe did, much leſs one 23 years old; and although ſhe went 17 miles to cover, was ſo freſh after the hunt was over, that ſhe would follow the Colonel, notwithſtanding he was 24 miles from home, till he rode back and had her coupled.

BOMB AY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number [illegible], Forbes Street.

on of it was rather owing to the weakneſs and inſufficiency of the works, than to any defect in courage or perſeverance on the part of the brave garriſon. Two practicable breaches were effected before they offered to enter into negociation for ſurrendering the place. The French acknowledge a loſs of 400 men on this occaſion, and eſtimate that of the garriſon at 1200. The beſieging army, encreaſed by the corps under the command of Marſhal Macdonald, proceeded afterwards to inveſt Tarragona.

Theſe papers contain an account of the failure of an expedition againſt Palamos, a ſmall port to the eaſtward of Barcelona. Of the 1000 or 1100 Britiſh troops that were landed, and 800 are repreſented as having been killed and wounded, and 150 taken priſoners. The object of the attack is not mentioned in the official report; but it appears from a private letter, that it was for the purpoſe of cutting out ſome paltry craft, which had taken ſhelter in the harbour of Palamos. Captain James and ſome other officers of the navy were taken priſoners in this affair.

The accounts received from Gibraltar of the ſurrender of the fortreſs of Marbella to General Sebaſtiani, appear to have been premature. The direct intelligence from that officer is of later date, and it goes no farther than to ſtate, that the ſiege was advancing.

A well-concerted attack on General Bonnet in the Aſturias, is ſaid to have failed; but the enemy appear to have derived no great advantage from the victory they claim. The Spaniards withdrew in good order. From the reappointment of Marſhal Beſſieres to a command in the north of Spain, which of courſe implies the employment of a conſiderable force it is evident that the French have been much embarraſſed by the deſultory attacks in that quarter.

The official Report of the operations in Spain concludes in a very extraordinary manner. After ſome invective againſt the Engliſh and aſſerting that the ſpirit of inſurrection is nearly extinct, it ſays "the inhabitants loudly call for being united to the Empire. Is it meant to be underſtood from this that it is intended to annex Spain to the French Empire? It is not unuſual for Buonaparte to announce projects of the greateſt importance in this incidental manner.

We find in an articles purporting to have been written from Hamburgh, ſome ſevere animadverſions reſpecting the facility afforded to Britiſh commerce by the Swediſh government. Theſe complaints will probably ſoon aſſume a more official and effectual ſhape. A large body of Daniſh ſailors have arrived at Hamburgh on their way to Antwerp to man the French fleet.

It is ſtated from Vienna that the pacific negociations between the Porte and Ruſſia have been reſumed, and that there is every probability of their terminating favourably.

FEBRUARY 11.

Letters from Marſeilles, to the 26th of December, ſtate, that a conſiderable commotion had taken place in the Valais, upon attempting to carry into execution the Decree for uniting that territory, under the name of the Department of the Simplon, to the French empire.—The populace overpowered the French troops, on the 3d of December, and were for two or three days triumphant; but a ſtronger force having arrived on the 6th, the unfortunate inhabitants of the Valais were compelled to ſubmiſſion, after a conteſt in which 300 of them were put to the ſword, and twice that number wounded.

The Iriſh Catholics have reſolved to forward their Petitions to both Houſes of Parliament, to the perſons to whoſe management they are to be confided, with a view to their being preſented forthwith.

The wily foe conſiders the continuance of our oppoſition in Spain favourable to his further views on England. He wiſhes us to ſend reinforcements thither, by five and ten thouſand men, as often as we are able. He regulates his force accordingly, by a very accurate ſcale; nor is he willing to ſend one uſeleſs man acroſs the Pyrennees, while the ſuſtenance that man requires is not eaſily furniſhed. He is well acquainted with all the diſadvantages we have to ſuſtain on that head, and that the natives are every day more and more weary, of the ſtruggle.

Our readers will feel equally gratified with ourſelves on being informed that the crew of the Cumberland, who ſo gallantly beat off four french privateers, as ſtated in a former paper (beſides receiving protection from the impreſs ſervice) have been handſomly rewarded by the underwriters and owners of the ſhip and were on Friday paid at Meſſrs. Chriſtopher, Idle, Brooks, and Co's counting-houſe, in Princes-ſtreet, the following rewards, viz. the Captain 100l. Firſt Mate, 60l. Second Mate, 40l. ſeamen, 20l. each, boys, 15l. each, and 50l. to the mother of the apprentice that was killed in the action.

The River Plate.—We lately mentioned the arrival of Admiral De Courcy in the River Plate, and the conſequent raiſing of the blockade of Buenos Ayres. It appears that the Admiral arrived in the River in the Foudroyant, on the 29th of October, and on the 30th received from the Governor of Monte Video the following letter:

Moſt Excellent Seignor.—After felicitating your Excellency upon your arrival on theſe coaſts, I am anxious to do myſelf the honour of ſending to your Excellency herewith copies of the two official letters which I had previouſly addreſſed to you.

That of the earlieſt date was intended, by a ſimple and ingenuous ſtatement, ſuch as belongs to a ſoldier who knows neither diſguiſe nor paſſion, to apprize your Excellency, at the moment of your arrival in theſe countries, of the lamentable ſituation of affairs at Buenos Ayres, in conſequence of the abſurd project of a ſmall number of criminals, who had ſeized the reins of government, with the intention of making themſelves independent of the mother country. From the ſaid letter, your Excellency will perceive, not only that Monte Video, which acknowledges the national government, ſhould ſeparate itſelf from a party who, under the ſacred name of their Sovereign, conſpire againſt the ends of that union which both your nation and mine have propoſed to themſelves; but you will alſo perceive the determination with which I am come, as the proviſional chief in this country, to diſcharge all the juſt duties for which I am reſponſible, and which my patriotiſm requires of me, by impoſing all the reſtrictions which my ſituation allows me to exerciſe upon the rebel flag, and alſo by applying to your Excellency to co-operate with your influence in ſuſtaining my determination, by compelling the Engliſh merchant veſſels entirely to withdraw from the harbour of Buenos Ayres, to prevent that encouragement and thoſe exceſſes which would render any meaſures illuſory.

The letter of the lateſt day, is the anſwer to that which your Excellency was pleaſed to direct to me from Maldonado,* and I entertain no doubt that the plain reaſons by which I have pointed out to your Excellency, that the differences between the two Governments, are not differences between Spaniard and Spaniard, but originate in that juſt indignation with which a man of honour ſhould regard delinquents, will induce you to protect the cauſe which I defend, as being the cauſe of my country—that unfortunate country which generous England is at this moment protecting at the expence of her blood.

In both official letters the grounds on which I feel myſelf authorized to claim the interpoſition of your juſtice are ſufficiently ſtated. Being intimately perſuaded that perſons of your Excellency's rank, from their ſenſe of the principles of enquity cannot decide in favour of any other cauſe than that which I ſupport, I deem it improper to trouble your attention with additional proofs, which are as numerous as the heinous offences of Buenos Ayres.

I have only time to inform your Excellency, that I am told there has been admitted on board the Engliſh ſchooner † a member of the ſeditious Junta of Buenos Ayres, commiſſioned by them to prejudice the mind of your Excellency. Should this be true, I have nothing to fear from his repreſentation; but I have to complain that on board the ſaid veſſel an act of hoſtility has been agreed upon againſt this place and government, whilſt nobody can be ignorant, that its conduct has correſponded more than that of Buenos Ayres with the ſentiments of the nation.

Upon this ground I ſhould be authoriſed to demand of your Excellency to deliver up to me the ſaid member of the Junta, as a criminal and traitor. But I ſhall be ſatisfied with your Excellency's giving him a hearing, in order that, weighing in the balance of your equity my arguments and thoſe of the delinquent Emiſſary, you may perceive that Monte Video and its Government act with that zeal which ſprings from the attachment they own to their King and Country. May God. &c.

(Signed) GASPAR VIGODETE,

Monte Video, Oct. 30, 1810.

Some converſation afterwards took place on the 2d November, on board the Foudroyant, between the Admiral and the Governor, in which the latter repreſented the Junta of Buenos Ayres as a knot of rebels and traitors, and inſiſted that it was the duty of the Britiſh Commander to diſtreſs them by every means in his power, and to promote the views of the Government of Monte Video, by obliging the Engliſh merchants to retire from Buenos Ayres. The Admiral in reply obſerved, that his orders were to preſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality, to take no ſhare in the parties or politics of the inhabitants, but ſolely to unite his means and reſources to theirs againſt the common enemy. He alſo added, that it was his duty to protect legitimate Britiſh commerce in every part of the globe, and that of courſe he could not permit its unauthorized interruption in the River Plate.—The reſult was, as before ſtated, that the blockade was raiſed.

* A letter from the Admiral of the 25th October, announcing his arrival to the Government, with the object of his coming, and requiring the removal of the blockade.

† The Miſletoe, Lieutenant Ramſay. The Deputy was a Colonel Terrada, who was politely received by the Admiral, but no ſubjects of a political nature were entered upon by either of them.

DECREES of TRIANON and FONTAINEBLEAU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Great pains are now taking by Buonaparte to inculcate a belief, that the rigorous enforcement of his Decrees for the excluſion of Colonial Produce and Britiſh Manufactures from the Continent of Europe will ſoon effect the downfall of this country. The *Moniteur* ſays, "The ſyſtem adopted by the Emperor is the "ſureſt means of conquering the Engliſh; it ſtifles "them in the midſt of their wealth, is the cauſe of all "their bankruptcies." The *Journal de l' Empire* ſays "Certainly, if in the next ſpring the Continental Po-"wers adopt the ſame meaſures, and they are execut-"ed with fidelity, England will not be able to ſupport "this general excluſion of her commerce;" and the ſame ſentiments are expreſſed in different words in moſt of the French papers.

It is difficult to imagine that the Editors of the Paris Journals, who, to be qualified for their ſituation, muſt poſſeſs ſome knowledge of the intereſts and reſources of this country, can believe that the excluſion of Colonial produce and Britiſh manufactures from the Continental markets, even were it as completely effected as Buonaparte can wiſh, would annihilate our commercial proſperity, or cripple our national exertions. Such aſſertions may, indeed, impoſe upon the credulity of the *badauds* of Paris, and reconcile them in ſome degree to the privations and miſeries they ſuffer under the continuance of the war, by holding out to them a proſpect of its ſpeedy termination: they may alſo be calculated, particularly during this gloomy month of November, to depreſs the ſpirits of ſome of our own countrymen, who may not have the means of aſcertaining whether theſe confident predictions of the enemy are or are not well founded. It may, therefore, be a taſk of ſome public utility, to ſet this ſubject in a proper point of view, through the medium of your valuable paper.

With reſpect to ſugar, the annual average importation of that commodity from all the Colonies, the produce of which is admitted to the home conſumption of Great Britain, was proved by the official returns laid before the Diſtillery Committee of the Houſe of Commons, in 1807, to be 270,000 hhds. The ſame authority ſhews the regular conſumption of theſe kingdoms to be 200,000 hhds. and the Diſtilleries now conſume 50,000 more, leaving a diſpoſable ſurplus of only 20,000 hhds. per annum. This quantity is ſo inadequate to ſupply the demand for exportation, that ſince the ſubſtitution of ſugar for grain in the diſtilleries, the glut then on hand has completely diſappeared; for the returns of the Weſt India Dock Company prove that the quantity in their warehouſes, on the 10th of June laſt, including Foreign as well as Britiſh Plantation ſugar, was only 18,430 caſks, equal but to five weeks conſumption. The crop of the preſent year has been unuſually ſhort, and in conſequence of the abolition of the Slave-trade, that of every ſubſequent year muſt continue to decreaſe more and more; ſo that in all probability we ſhall ſhortly be obliged to admit the ſugars of Martinique and Guadaloupe into home conſumption, in order to ſupply the deficient growth of our own Colonies.

Buonaparte, in his rage, deals out his blows at random, and often miſſes his aim. In this caſe they fall not upon Britiſh ſubjects, but upon his own ſubjects; not upon Britiſh planters, but upon French planters. upon the inhabitants of Martinique and Guadaloupe, whoſe ſugars are excluded from the home conſumption of Great Britain, and can be ſold for exportation alone. Muſcovado ſugars, and even the inferior deſcriptions of clayed ſugar, the produce of thoſe colonies, will not now ſell for 30s. per cwt.; while the average price of Muſcovado ſugar, the produce of the Britiſh colonies, is from 47s. to 50s. per cwt. excluſive of duty, as appears by the weekly returns publiſhed in the Gazette. This plain ſtatement proves, that the Britiſh planters are rendered completely independent of the decrees of Buonaparte, by the wiſe and ſalutary meaſure of ſubſtituting ſugar for grain in the diſtilleries; and that the only parties affected by his decrees are the Planters of his own Colonies. When the capture of thoſe Colonies was announced, he boaſted that they would be reſtored to him at a peace, improved by Britiſh poſſeſſion, and enriched by Britiſh capital; but if they are reſtored to him again, he will find them deſtitute both of capital and credit, and ruined by the effect of his own meaſures.

With reſpect to Coffee, the Britiſh Legiſlature has judiciouſly reduced the duty on the home conſumption of that article, if imported from the Britiſh Plantations ſo as to bring it into general uſe; thus ſecuring an excluſive market for their produce: and therefore, in this inſtance, as in the former, the reſtrictions impoſed by Buonaparte upon the importation of it into the Continent, fall upon the produce of the Foreign, not of the Britiſh Colonies; and are felt by the Foreign, not by the Britiſh Planter.

Can Buonaparte be ignorant, that the excluſion of Britiſh ſhips and Britiſh manufactures from the Continent of Europe is amply compenſated by the new ports opened to our ſhipping, and the new markets opened to our goods, in South America; that the manufactures of France, and of all the nations under her control, are effectually excluded from every Foreign market by the Orders in Council of Great Britain, and their place ſupplied by Britiſh manufactures; or can he believe that he is likely to ſucceed in exhauſting our reſources, when the conſequence of his own meaſures has been, that the mines of Mexico and Peru are pouring their accumulated treaſures into our coffers?

Theſe facts may ſerve to tranquillize the minds of thoſe who have been alarmed by the denunciations ſo confidently pronounced in the French papers. They will alſo ſerve to ſhew, that his Majeſty's Miniſters have not been inattentive to the great intereſts of the Empire; but that, on the contrary, by the wiſdom of their meaſures, they have baffled the projects of the enemy, and have retorted his devices upon his own head.

The bankruptcies that have lately taken place are owing, not to the decay, but to the exuberance of our commerce. When a new field is opened to mercantile enterprize, ſome ſpeculation will be made with and ſome without judgment; too great a quantity of ſome commodities, and an inſufficient ſupply of others, will be ſent out; ſome articles will be ſhipped that are, and ſome that are not ſuited to the taſte of the inhabitants. In ſhort, from theſe and various other cauſes, ſome will make great gains, and others experience heavy loſſes. The rage for ſpeculation, too, induces many men to adventure beyond all due proportion to their capital; and then, in caſe of any diſappointment in their remittances, or any check to that ſyſtem of paper accommodation on which they depend, they become incapable of fulfilling their engagements: but to impute theſe failures to the decline of our commerce is as abſurd as it would be to bring forward the death of ſome of our Common Council-men, after the Lord Mayor's feaſts, as a proof of a famine. A true eſtimate of the commercial proſperity of a nation may be formed from the amount of its exports and imports, and from the ſtate of its great trading cities. The imports and exports of this country have increaſed beyond all former example. Buonaparte has not thought proper to publiſh thoſe of France. In the commercial cities of this country, the harbours are filled with ſhipping, loading and unloading; new buildings are daily erecting; the ſtreets are crowded, and enlivened with the buſy hum of men: every thing, in a word, wears the face of activity and proſperity. In thoſe of France, diſmantled hulks are rotting in the harbours; the houſes are falling into ruin, graſs grows in the ſtreets; and the ſtillneſs that prevails, is the ſilence of deſolation.

For ſome time paſt I have been inclined to think that it was the intention of Buonaparte, after ſhutting up the preſent channels of intercourſe between this country and the continent, to open new ones, through his own ports; to ſupply all Europe through France; and to make this commerce the ſource of an immenſe revenue. Such an union of wealth and power would have rendered him truly formidable! But I rejoice to find that his rage has got the better of his policy; and I contemplate with delight his late oppreſſive and outrageous decree, for there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot be puſhed. Buonaparte hoped by making himſelf maſter of Spain, to gain poſſeſſion of the whole line of coaſt from the Mediterrean to the Baltic; but the atrocious perfidy which he employed, as the means of accompliſhing his end, defeated his object, and raiſed a ſpirit of reſiſtance and deteſtation againſt him, which he will never be able to ſubdue. The ſame cauſes ever produce the ſame effects; and I look for ſimilar good conſequences in other parts of Europe, from his preſent outrageous proceedings. Every new act of violence and injuſtice that he commits, every new attack that he makes upon the peace and comfort of ſociety, by his unexampled vexations, confiſcations, and military executions, renders his tyranny the more inſupportable, tends to unite mankind in one common cauſe againſt him, and accelerates his fall.

November 7, 1810. MERCATOR.

The following letter has been received at Rotterdam from London, dated the 19th November; it is perfectly authentic:—

'It is impoſſible to form an idea of the confuſion in which we are. The immenſe extenſion which commerce had acquired, has been ſuddenly paralyſed by the ſevere meaſures adopted by the French Government. Yes, my friend, this country, the centre of the commerce of the world, for the laſt three months, that is, ſince the adoption of the continental ſyſtem, has been in a criſis, the reſults of which it is impoſſible to calculate. The Gazette contains liſts of 50 or 60 bankruptcies, which take place every week in the different commercial towns.

'And how can it be otherwiſe? The little iſle of Heligoland, at the mouth of the Elbe, which ſerved as an entrepôt for all the colonial produce that paſſed into the interior of Germany, is ſo encumbered with merchandize of every kind, that coffee has been lately ſold there at 6 ſous French, and ſugar at 3 ſous, not enough to pay freight and inſurance. Judge from this of the ſituation of the colonies; produce there muſt be worth nothing.

'Conſternation is thus at its height among the merchants; thoſe who have any property left are anxious to retire from buſineſs and wait for better times; others are failing one after another. Add to this the King's malady, which is complete inſanity, and the obſtinacy of miniſters not to permit the appointment of a regency, in order to keep their places; and you will ſee that the political criſis is as great as the commercial. God knows how all this will end." &c.

NOTES ON THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN PORTUGAL.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

"On the 15th of September the army advanced from Almeida to invade Portugal. On the 17th the 2d and 6th corps were at Celorico; the 8th was puſhed forward to Pinhel.

"After the fall of Almeida, Lord Wellington withdrew his forces behind the Alva, the courſe of which river forms an impregnable poſition. As ſoon as he aſcertained that we intended to invade the country by the valley of Mondego, he ordered the right wing of his army under General Hill to join him, by the route of Sobreira Formoſa and Pedro-Gao, which until then occupied the poſition of As-Tal-Hadas, in the rear of Caſtel Branco. He blew up the bridge of Murcella, that on the Alva, and alſo the bridge of Santa-Comba-Dao, on the Dao. He left no force in front of his poſition, to obſerve our movements, but the advanced guard, under the command of Brigadier-general Craufurd, with which our cavalry had ſome ſkirmiſhes, of no great conſequence, during the march.

"Marſhal the Prince of Eſſling, ſeeing that the Engliſh had taken poſitions on the left bank of the Mondego, was of opinion that he could reach Coimbra ſooner than they by marching on the right bank. On the 18th the army paſſed the Mondego by the bridge of Fornos. Two day

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

after the English Colonel Trant, with some militia and a regiment of Portuguese cavalry, fell upon some baggage which was in the rear of the army, and took two waggons, one of which belonged to General Lazoulki, of the engineers.

" On the 21st the three corps were united at Viseu and Mengoalde. They were obliged to halt there two days on account of their artillery, which was delayed by the badness of the roads. The English took advantage of this delay; in one march they could pass from the left to the right of the Mondego. Lord Wellington occupied with his centre divisions and the left wing of his army the Sierra de Busaco, which hangs over the river Mondego and covers Coimbra. He only left General Hill's corps at Porte Murcella.

" On the 24th our advanced guard overtook the rearguard of the English on the Oesius. An action took place at Mortagoa. A single company of voltigeurs of the 31st regiment of light infantry overwhelmed an English battalion of 3 or 400 men. The English retreated on the Sierra de Busaco. We took 120 English prisoners in this affair.

" On the 25th, the 2d and 6th corps arrived at the foot of the enemy's position. The 2d corps was formed in column by brigades, on the road to Coimbra, by San Antonio de Cantaro. The 6th corps was formed in the same manner on the road to Coimbra by the convent of Busaco.

" On the 26th, the 3d corps, which had been delayed by its artillery more than the others, closed on the 6th corps. The division of General Loison, which composed the advanced guard of the 6th corps, skirmished the whole day for the purpose of occupying a village at the foot of the mountain. The position of the enemy was minutely reconnoitred by the General in Chief, and the Commanders of the corps of the army.

" The Sierra de Busaco consists of a chain of mountains of granite, from 600 to 1,200 feet high, bristled with very steep rocks, extremely difficult of access. The crown was covered with troops. There were 20,000 English, and 30,000 Portuguese. A numerous artillery was collected in the passes of San Antonio de Cantaro and Busaco. Both the roads were intersected in several places, and entrenchments formed. The cavalry was placed in reserve at the beginning of the western part of the position, opposite to the road by which we arrived. The height of the Sierra, and the difficulties of the ground, rendered our cavalry and artillery almost useless in the attack.

" The Marshal Prince of Essling was aware of the strength of the position of Busaco. He determined on turning it. It required six days to make this flank movement, almost under the cannon of the enemy. Some of the best officers were of opinion that this manœuvre was impracticable, as we might be attacked on the march with great advantage to the enemy. But when it was considered that the English army was very heavy, and little accustomed to manœuvre, the Marshal resolved on this hazardous movement. Orders were however given for a swarm of sharp-shooters to cover this movement, and to keep up a fire during the two first days, and that even a brigade of the 2d corps should pretend to attack the right of the English, while a brigade of the 6th corps should pretend to carry the position of Busaco. All these manœuvres completely succeeded. However, the brigade of the 2d corps, commanded by General Graindorge, and that of the 6th, commanded by General Simon, carried away by that impetuosity so natural to Frenchmen, pushed their false attacks too far; they overwhelmed every thing in their way, but as the army was in march, and far advanced, they could not be supported. General Simon, who received two musket balls, and about 100 French, were made prisoners on the mountain. The enemy as soon as they had passed the heights, attempted to descend in pursuit of our troops; but all the light artillery of the rear-guard, which remained in position, fired so closely, and with so much precision, that it broke the English ranks.

" In the mean time, the General of Brigade, St. Croix, who headed the march, on his arrival near Mealhada, fell in with, on the road from Coimbra to Oporto, a division of the Allied Army, which he put to the rout, killed several hundreds, took 500 prisoners, and drove the division behind the Douro.

" On the 1st of October, our advanced-guard entered Coimbra; Lord Wellington had evacuated this position, and retreated with precipitation.

" We had 200 killed at the Battle of Busaco, and from 12 to 1,500 wounded: the loss of the enemy must have been at least as great.

" On our arrival at Coimbra, the enemy's rear-guard, placed on the heights on the left bank of the Moudego, cannonaded the first troops which entered the town.

" From the 4th to the 11th the army advanced towards Lisbon. There were 6 days of very heavy rain. The Prince of Essling did every thing in his power to induce the English to dispute the country with him, but it was impossible to bring to battle an enemy who is extremely cautious, and who will not engage unless he is posted upon inaccessible rocks, or hid behind impregnable entrenchments covered with artillery. Lord Wellington, therefore, avoided with the greatest care a general engagement. There were even no partial actions but those which were unavoidable, between the cavalry of the rear-guard of the army which retreated, and the cavalry of the advanced guard of the army which advanced. In this retreat of the allied army we took 500 prisoners, the greater part of which were loiterers, and half of which were English.

" Through a misunderstanding, and the false movements of a corps of observation, our hospital at Coimbra, where we had from 15 to 1000 wounded or sick, was taken, four days after our departure, by a corps of miserable Portuguese militia of about 2,000 men. The army had but one object in view; that was, to overtake the English army before it could take shelter in its entrenched positions at Lisbon.

" On the 12th we arrived in the neighbourhood of Alenquer; the right of the English was at Alhandra on the Tagus, their left at the outlet of the Sissandro into the Sea. They thus occupied a position of 10 leagues in extent, upon a line of entrenched mountains. The small number of passes by which we could get at them were bristling with artillery.

" The Marshal Prince of Essling so disposed his army, as to be able to unite it in four hours. The 2d corps, forming the left, is at Villa Franca on the Tagus; the 8th corps occupies the centre at Sobral; the 6th corps is on the right at Otta and Villanova. A division of dragoons occupies Alventre, to cover the right flank against the attacks of a division of English cavalry stationed on the Sissandro. We occupy Thomar, to collect provisions in the neighbourhood, to be nearer to our reinforcements, and to protect the bridge of the Zezere. This bridge is of the greatest importance. Santarem has been selected for the depôt of the army; it is now fortifying.

" On the 12th Oct. at half past four in the afternoon, General St. Croix, after having taken possession of Villa Franca, ascended a height to view three or four English gun-boats, which were firing on a patrole of ten cavalry going along the road. A shot rebounded and cut in two this brave General, whose loss has justly excited the regret of the whole army. Otherwise these gun-boats do little injury; they fire a great deal, as is their custom, but without any effect. The English seamen attempted to land, they were repulsed by the picquets with the loss of some men.

" The English rule at Lisbon by the effect of terror. They treat with harshness and contempt the nobility and the people. They fabricate conspiracies, they imprison, they transport, they take up those Portuguese who dare to weep over the ruins of their country. Provisions are above all price at Lisbon: notwithstanding the resources which the possession of the sea gives, this capital is on the point of feeling all the horrors of famine.

" From Almeida to Alenquer the army did not meet with 2,000 Portuguese. The towns and villages are deserted. This is the effect of the terror which Lord Wellington has established. He has ordered, under pain of death, the inhabitants of all places which our troops approach to retire immediately, to carry with them every thing they can, and to burn, or throw the remainder into the rivers. We have found the mills destroyed, the wine running in the streets, the corn burnt, even the furniture broken. We have not seen a horse, a mule, an ass, a cow, a goat. The rear-guard of the English have destroyed every thing as they retreated. They have even burnt a great number of villages. Our army has been supported by biscuit, and the numerous cattle in its rear. To this the soldiers added, by way of making it out, Indian corn, cabbages, beans, and grapes, with which the country is covered. They cannot be said to have been distressed.

" After the battle of Busaco, our resources were improved. In the environs of Coimbra, and principally in the fertile country adjoining the Tagus, the army was not expected; the English had not time to carry into effect their system of extermination. The vintage was ripe, and the country is covered with vines. We got possession at Villa Franca of considerable private stores of barley and wheat. In other ports of the Tagus, there were depôts of colonial produce, rice, sugar, coffee, rum, salt, fish, &c. Rice, Indian corn, beans, oil, and fish, being the chief subsistence of the Portuguese, these we found every where. We have collected cattle from the plain of Thomar, and the isles of the Tagus. It required ten or twelve days to repair the broken mills. Until they were repaired, we endeavoured to regulate the marauding as far as possible. Toward the 20th Oct. the mills were assigned to the regiments, and the soldiers received their daily ration of bread. At the same time we formed stores of wheat, and baked biscuit at Santarem. Notwithstanding, the army of Portugal has received nothing from the left bank, and has not broken in upon the resources of several vallies; there is therefore nothing to fear for the subsistence of the rear-guard, nor for that of the 9th and 5th corps. All these may be supplied, keep the field, and defy the braggings of the English, who for two months do not cease to repeat that the army will die with hunger. The Marshal Prince of Essling displays great activity in procuring supplies, and regulating the delivery of provisions. He knows better than any body, that upon provisions depends the fate of the campaign in Portugal.

" The army has not so many sick as it might have had, considering the long and painful marches which it has made. The number does not exceed 1,200. The hospitals are at Santarem. We are employed in organising them. Although we lost fifteen medical men at Coimbra, as we have only one establishment for the sick, enough remains for the actual duty, and for such casualties as may occur.

" The artillery lost some horses on the march. Their places were supplied by horses taken from the useless baggage of some officers. The artillery has not suffered from the fire of the enemy; it has wood, iron, lead, to repair its carriages. Workmen are not wanting.

" Portugal seldom offers situations fit for the manœuvres of cavalry; it would be difficult to employ them advantageously to clear the rear of the army; for in this close country, intersected and full of thickets, the armed peasants may do great deal of mischief without suffering any thing in return. The horses are in good condition."

PARIS, JAN. 19.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMIES IN SPAIN.

I.

DISTRICT OF THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

SIEGE OF CADIZ.—The Duke of Belluno, desirous of having the whole of his flotilla united in the canal of the Trocadero, where it would only be between five and six hundred toises from the isthmus which joins Cadiz to the continent, had already caused the flotilla to be conveyed from San Lucar as far as Rota and Port St. Mary's. Several glorious actions had been sustained by this flotilla, but the most difficult remained to be undertaken. It was necessary to pass within 300 toises of the fort of Puntales, which is upon the isthmus of Cadiz, and surrounded by a numerous groupe of floating batteries and the enemy's gun-boats. It was, therefore, to be feared that the French flotilla would suffer considerably in attempting to double Point Matagorda. The Duke of Belluno, therefore, resolved to convey it by land from the river San Pedro to the Trocadero. The flotilla was dragged across this space of 500 toises upon rollers, to the great satisfaction of the army. By the 11th of December, all the boats belonging to the flotilla were in the Trocadero. That instant our fire opened. Red-hot balls and shells were discharged against the town. We succeeded in throwing bomb-shells of twelve pounds to the distance of 2050 toises, and howitzer-shells of eight pounds as far as 2150 toises. Considerable uproar prevails in Cadiz; they are in great agitation there, the gates are shut, and it is only with the greatest precautions that any communication is kept up with the suburbs. The scarcity in Cadiz is extreme, and the yellow fever makes great ravages.

Fortunately the French armies in Andalusia, Granada, and Murcia are in the best state of health. The sick who were sent to the hospitals, owing to the effects of the great heats, are recovering. The greatest tranquillity prevails in the district of the army of the south. Travelling goes on there as in France, without any kind of escort.

The army enjoys the greatest abundance of every thing.

ARMY OF GRANADA.—General Sebastiani has broken ground before Marbella. Since the success which he obtained over Blake, all the bands of Murcia are dispersed.

II.

CASTILE.—Order and tranquillity prevail more and more in the provinces of Madrid, Toledo, Avila, Segovia, &c. The moveable columns render the greatest services, and incessantly pursue the Guerillas, and bands of brigands, whose numbers are daily diminishing.

General Lahoussaye being charged to clear the provinces of Cuenca, entered that city on the 14th. The bands endeavoured to defend it, but they were defeated at the first charge, with the loss of 200 men killed, an equal number of prisoners, and one piece of cannon. The remainder dispersed, and made the best of their way for the province of Valencia.

General Lorge maintains order on the north side of the Sierra Morena. One hundred and fifty men belonging to Ganido's band had taken shelter in Villa-Franca D'Avila, where they intended to pass the night. A detachment of the 12th light infantry surprised them before day-break on the 9th. Twenty of the brigands were killed, and 12 of them [illegible] taken. The rest fled half naked, and abandoning their arms and baggage.

DISTRICT OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

The Duke of Dalmatia has arrived to take the command of the army of the north of Spain. This Marshal is extremely beloved in all the provinces, where he commanded in chief.

ASTURIAS.—General Bonnet continues in the Asturias with his corps.

On the 29th of November, early in the morning, the insurgents marched forward to attack the advanced guard of General Bonnet, commanded by General Valletaux. The reconnoitring parties fell in with the enemy on the roads of Miranda and Belmonte. General Valletaux immediately made his dispositions, placing the Commandant Andreossi in the center, with eight companies, and proceeding himself in person to Fresno with a battalion of the 118th. The enemy soon came in sight to the number of 6000, covering all the summits of the mountain. A brisk fire of musketry commenced. The insurgents being superior in numbers, directed considerable masses towards the center, which they hoped to penetrate. They had even succeeded in gaining a few toises of ground, when the Commandant Leonard, with some reinforcements, reached the position of Valletaux, who availed himself of this event to detach two companies of the 118th to turn the enemy's left. This manœuvre struck them with such terror that they fell back; the center soon resumed its positions; a charge was beaten at all points; and the enemy's ranks being every where broke in upon, they were compelled to give way to the impetuosity of our heroes, who pursued them as far as Belmonte and Miranda, the roads leading to which places were covered with the slain.

This affair, in which 1,500 Frenchmen defeated 6,000 insurgents, does great honour to General Valletaux.

In the government of Valladolid, that of Burgos, and that of Biscay, there is no where any considerable body of insurgents. A few bands conceal themselves in the rocks, to seize upon solitary passengers. They are frequently dispersed by our patroles, and their number daily diminishes.

IV.

ARMY OF CATALONIA.

On the 11th of December, General Baraguay d'Hilliers detached from Gerona, under the orders of General Clement, a column of 1,200 men, to advance upon Olot, by way of Feliu de Pallerols. Adjutant Commandant Vigier moved forward with an equal number upon St. Laurent de la Muga and Maffanet. The insurgents were routed and expelled from Olot.

On the 14th December, different columns were sent into the mountains to disperse the bands, and apprehend their chiefs.

On the 13th, two ships of the line, a frigate, and about four or five more English vessels, appeared off Palamos, and landed 900 Englishmen with four field-pieces, to the west wall of the port. In the mean time, a frigate, a corvette, and a brig, made for the other side, and landed 200 men, in order to take possession of the port. These 1,100 English thought themselves sure of success; but the Chief of Battalion Emyon, of the third corps, who had posted his battalion on the heights, seized the favourable moment to fall upon the enemy, broke their line, drove them back upon the old walls of the town, entered the place pell-mell with them, and pursued them to their very boats. Of the 1,100 English that disembarked, 800 were killed or taken; and it is not quite certain that so many as 300 escaped. The next day the waves threw on shore a number of English dead bodies. Five officers, including Captain James, belonging to one of the frigates, several midshipmen, and 150 soldiers, have been marched prisoners for Perpignan. We had 8 men killed, and 15 wounded. The Chief of Battalion Emyon has extremely distinguished himself in this petty combat, in which he displayed equal prudence and valour.

The English vessels no longer learn the disastrous issue of their expedition; thus they set sail and disappeared. It were to be wished that the English naval forces, who upon this occasion thought proper to quit their vessels and fight on land, were frequently seized with such fits of folly.

The Duke of Tarento, on his march from Barcelona in the direction of Tarragona, intercepted a very considerable convoy which the insurgents were conveying to the latter place.

On the 14th December he effected his junction with the army of Arragon, at Mora on the Ebro.

V.

ARMY OF ARRAGON.

General Suchet, commander of the army of Arragon, found it impossible, from the month of September, to commence the siege of Tortosa. He was continually prevented by the water in the Ebro being too low to admit of the conveyance of his battering ordnance. The Duke of Tarento having moved to Mora to support the siege, General Suchet invested the place on the 13th December.

On the 17th the garrison made a sally, which was repulsed by the 116 and 117th regiments. Our sharp-shooters penetrated to the foot of the walls. The entrenched camp and all the redoubts were carried.

On the 1st January, after thirteen days of open trenches, Tortosa and its forts surrendered at discretion. The garrison, consisting of 9500 men, including 400 officers, 12 stand of colours, 192 pieces of artillery, 2 millions of cartridges, 10,000 muskets, 200,000 weight of powder, 300,000 weight of lead, and a great quantity of provisions, have fallen into our hands. The important capture of Tortosa renders us completely masters of the course of the Ebro, and entirely cuts off Valencia from Catalonia. The Duke of Tarento immediately marched upon Tarragona, the only strong place remaining to the insurgents in all that part of Spain.

General Suchet writes, that the inhabitants of Arragon evince the best disposition, and that this province, after being one of the most agitated, is now one of the most tranquil in Spain; that the revolutionary furor has entirely ceased, and given place, as usual, to sentiments diametrically opposite.

The inhabitants of the south, of the center, and the north of Spain, are equally tired out as those of Arragon, and feel the same hatred towards those who have sacrificed their country and the same desire for the restoration of tranquillity. English influence is destroyed, and all the symptoms indicate that the fever is at an end. The inhabitants loudly call for being united to the Empire.

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

On the 25th of December the English ship Elizabeth was wrecked in the road of Dunkirk; notwithstanding the humanity of the inhabitants, and every [illegible] which was afforded by the marine [illegible] persons were saved. An English journal (the Argus of the 4th of the present month), in making mention of the event, has added what follows:

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

☞ Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.